NEW YORK HURALD, MONDAY, JUNE 6 1864.

# GRANT!

Arother Fight on Friday Evening.

Gen. Gibbon's Forces Successfully Repulse the Enemy.

one Thousand Prisoners Captured by Burnside and Smith.

General Wilson's Union Cavalry Defeat General Heth's Rebel Division While En Route to Attack General Burnside.

COLONEL PRESTON, OF VERMONT, KILLED.

General Stannard and Colonel Benjamin, of New York, Wounded.

THE LOSS AROUND COAL HARBOR,

Secretary Stanton to Major General Dix. WASHINGTON, June 5-1 P. M.

A despatch from General Grant's headquarters, dated haif-past eight o'clock last night, has been received. It es that "about seven P. M. yesterday (Friday, 3d of June), the enemy suddenly attacked Smith's brigade, of Gibbon's division. The battle lasted with great fury for half an hour. The attack was unwaveringly repulsed. Smith's losses were inconsiderable."

At six P. M. Wilson, with his cavalry, fell upon the rear of a brigade of Heth's division, which Lee had thrown around to his left, apparently with the intention of enveloping Burnside. After a sharp but short confict, Wilson drove them from their rifle pits in confusion. He took a few prisoners. He had previously fought and routed Gordon's brigade of rebel cavalry. During these fights he lost several officers, among them Colonel Pres son, First Vermont cavalry, killed; Colonel Benjamin, Righth New York cavalry, seriously wounded.

General Stannard, serving in the Eighteenth corps, was meverely wounded yesterday (Friday).

Our entire loss in killed, wounded and missing during the three days' operations around Coal Harbor will not exceed, according to the Adjutant General's report, seven thousand five hundred.

This morning (Saturday, June 4) the enemy's left wing, in front of General Burnside, was found to have been drawn in during the night.

Colonel Cesnola, in command of five thousand men. red there yesterday, having marched from Port

The telegraphic communication between Cherrystone and Fortress Monroe continues interrupted.

EDWIN M. STANTON. Secretary of War.

Mr. James C. Fitzpatrick's Despatch.

NINTH ARMY CORPS, TEN MILES FROM RICHMOND, May 31-P. M. I am enabled to write you to night from a point a little pearer Richmond than when I wrote you this morning. operations of to-day embraced a general advance of our lines, in which we moved about a mile towards

bowever, General Ledlie's brigade, which was in the advance, formed in column, and marching by the flank, ned on. It may be well to preface what follows by mying that the order to do so was either misunderstoo for a time threatened a disaster, and wherein the courage n withdrawing his mon from a very dangerous predica ment. It may be well also to explain to your unmilitary close column, four abreast and so advanced took the road and passed the original skir boldness of the movement or desiring to wholly entrap the brigade, allowed them to proceed until they red in from either flank. The troops were not in line battle, and of course were totally unprepared for such sessary orders to withdraw the brigade, though not without some loss. On reaching the intrenchments an explanation was had, when it was discovered that there was some mistake about the orders. Chaplain Dashiell, of the Fifty-seventh Massachusetts, had a narrow escape, one bullet passing in very close proximity to Surgeon Heath, of the Fourth regulars, was particularly watched by the sharpshooters, who kept him two hours under cover of a tree from which be dared not move.

GENTRAL ADVANCE. This afternoon a general advance of the corps took Clace, the Fifty-sixth Massachusetts leading off as Mir-There was brisk firing until near sunset, we had driven the rebels about a mile. Our skirmish the to-night is not far from the Chickahominy. There gras no general engagement of our corps; but from the Ering we judge that there has been some sharp work on ear right. Our loss will not exceed fifty to day. I en-

our right. Our loss will not exceed fifty to day. 1 cublose & partial list of wounded, viz.—

§ E. Vetton, D. 57th Mass., left foot.

B. T. Mambert, B., 67th Mass., left foot.

Pat. Flynn, A, 67th Mass., left arm and side.
Lieut, J. B. Priest, A, 56th Mass., right thigh.

Bergt. C. E. Nillen, I. 56th Mass., left hip and arm.

W. F. Quinn, E., 56th Mass., left hip and arm.

W. F. Quinn, E., 56th Mass., left shoulder.

A. McGilvay, B., 56th Mass., left shoulder.

A. McGilvay, B., 56th Mass., left forearm.

James Fex., A, 56th Mass., left arm and body.

W. T. Capron, A, 56th Mass., left thigh.

T. P. Marshall, A, 56th Mass., left thigh.

T. P. Marshall, A, 56th Mass., left thigh.

A. Nicell, G., 56th Mass., body.

George A. Brookes, 2d Pa. artillery, right leg.

John Merritt, K., 59th Massachusetts, left side.

B. Olden, C., 59th Massachusetts, left side.

B. Olden, C., 59th Massachusetts, left ligh.

M. McGowan, F., 59th Massachusetts, left ligh.

John Swartz, K., 3d New Jersey cayairy, right leg.

H. May C. 4th regulars, left lide of head.

T. B. Steele, 10th regulars, abdomen.

Benjamin Borson, D. 109th Pennsylvania, right thigh.

L. F. Cole, A, 2d New York riffes, right leg.

G. Strann, A, 2d New York riffes, right leg.

John Perrine, A, 2d New York riffes, left arm.,

Corporal — Bennell, A, 2d New York riffes, right hand.

Concrais Burnelde's and Smith's Captures of Prisoners.

the steamer Manbassas, from White House, remorts

that 'de cannonading which has been heard very distinct the canonically where days ceased yesterday afternoon, and the not resumed this morning at eight o'clock.

One thousand prisoners had arrived at the White House, saptured by Generals Smith and Burnside.

Ington.
Washington, June 5, 1864.

Washington, June 5,
The following officers, wounded in the recent bat
the Pamunkey, have arrived here:—
Capt Beckman, 1st New Jereey cavalry.
Capt. Thorp, 1st dragoons.
Capt. Barr, 1st dragoons.
Capt. Barr, 1st dragoons.
Capt. Barr, 1st dragoons.
Capt. Serr, 1st dragoons.
Capt. Serr, 1st dragoons.
Capt. Serrett, 8th Pennsylvania cavalry.
Capt. Hall, 1st felaware cavalry.
Capt. Hall, 1st felaware cavalry.
Capt. Waters, 6th Pennsylvania reserves.
Capt. Robbins, 1st New Jersey cavalry.
Capt. Mingsland, 18th Pennsylvania cavalry.
Capt. Speecer, 2d Maryland cavalry.
Capt. Sawyer, 47th New York.
Capt. Hamilton, 18th Pennsylvania.
Capt. Chadwell, 33d Maine.
Capt. Stevenson, 2d New York.
Assistant Surgeon Sawyer, 42d New York
Lieut. Wonkcop, 1st New Jersey cavalry.
Lieut. Woodward, 2d New York artillery.
Lieut. Moses, 12th New York.
Lieut. Homes, 6th Ohio cavalry.
Lieut. Miller, 6th Ohio cavalry.
Lieut. Miller, 6th Ohio cavalry.
Lieut. Howling, 2d Massachusetts.
Lieut. Howling, 2d Michigan.
Lieut. Boyce, 57th Massachusetts.
Lieut. Hyne, 120th New York.
Lieut. Perkins, 32d Michigan.
Lieut. Perkins, 32d Michigan cavalry.
Lieut. Mentersill, 5th Michigan cavalry.
Lieut. Mentersill, 5th Michigan cavalry.
Lieut. Mentersill, 5th Michigan cavalry.
Lieut. Mead, 109th New York.

#### INTERESTING FROM THE SOUTHWEST.

Cavalry Fight with the Rebel Colonel Roddy-Firing on Mississippi Steamers-The Recent Fire at New Orleans-Generel Canby's Command, &c., &c. Louisville, June 5, 1864.

Colonel Long, commanding the cavalry of the Seven teenth army corps, recently encountered Roddy's cav-alry, under the command of Colonel Johnson, at en. Alabama. Johnson and several others were cilled and many prisoners were captured.

Colonel Johnson was a prominent man in Roddy's com nand, standing in relation to General Roddy as Basil Duke did to John Morgan.

The steamer Missourl, from New Orleans 30th ult., has rrived. She was fired into at Columbia by a battery. Sixty shots were fired at her, eight of which struck. One hell exploded in the nursery cabin, wounding a lady in Most of the boats burned at New Orleans were owner

by the government. The loss is estimated at \$250,000. The fire is believed to have been the work of an incor

There was a fair inquiry for cotton at full prices. Good ordinary, 80c.; low middling, 83c. There is nothing dong in sugar and molasses. The steamer Graham, from Memphis 3d, arrived this

General Canby was actively engaged in organizing his orces, and is nearly ready for defensive operations. The steamer Konnett, from White river, reports all

Pine's Bluff, and Davall's Bluff were garrisoned with orces amply sufficient to repel any attack likely ito be nade by the enemy in that vicinity. The Memphis cotton market was flat: stock on hand only 400 bales. All offered is readily taken. Strict mid-

Rebel Guerillas Again Active in Mis-

dling 92c. a 93c. ; good 94c. a 95c., and fair \$1.

Despatches received by General Ewing from Colonel Rogers, commanding at Cape Girardeau, state that the enemy is unusually active just now in that portion of the State. Colonel McLean reports that on the night of the 2d instant there were two hundred guerillas in camp near Pittaton, at a mill, where they were busy grinding corn, and he sent a force of two hundred men to look

A force of guerillas is reported on Cave Island, and another band at Doneghan. Colonel Rogers thinks the tack upon some important point, and that McRea with

A message from Captain Ewing, at Bloomfield, says the guerillas destroyed the telegraph line near Charleston,

A despatch from Colonel Rogers, dated Cape Girardeau June 3, says:-"The whole company of guerillas crossed the river and swamp, and were within eight miles of here last night. They have cut the telegraph line to New Ma

The presence of these bands of guerillas is accounted for by the abandonment of Batesville and Jacksonport by the Union troops, which leaves the country open to the

Coroners' Inquest.

PALLING OF A SMOKESFACE AT THE FOOT OF HORATIO
STREET—TWO MEN KILLED AND ANOTHER INJURED—ONE OF THE VICTIMS CAPTAIN OF A VESSEL. late on Saturday afternoon an accident occurred at the oot of Horatio street, North river, which resulted in the almost instant death of two men and the seriously injuring of another. It appears that the revenue cutter Kankakee was receiving her machinery at the Haratio street dock, and at the time named the supports of the smokestack, which was partially roised, gave way, and the stack fell heavily on to the deck of the schooner Maria, then lying beside the cutter, crushing beneath it Mr. Zeno named John Dunn, killing them both almost instantly. John McHvean, a laborer on board the selfourer, was also badly injured by the falling smokestack, and several others narrowly escaped with their lives. Mr. John Gray had the contract for putting the machinery into the Kankakee, and in raising the smoke stack he used only hold it; but it seems he was mistaken in the

hold it; but it seems he was mistaken in the security of the supports. Below we give the testimony of the contractor, Mr. Gray, and also that of Lather C. Baker, Eaglerother of the unfortunate captain, as taken before Coroner Ranney, who yesterday hold inquests in the case.

Join Gray, being duly sworn, deposes and says.—I live and the contract for putting in the machinery into the recent cutter Kankakee, lying at the foot of horself street. North river: the foot of horself street. princips, part of the in
"Ta part was put in her here and a part at the foot of
Perry street; the smokestack was put in its place on the
belier at the foot of Perry street a few days ago; it was
supported by four fron guys or chains; one end was at-

supported by four iron gays or chains, one end was at uncled by tron hooks to the stack, about iwenty feet up, and the other end to the visited, near the rail; it was a temporary fastening, but considered sufficient; was towed up from Perry street this morning; this afternoon, at about four o'clock, the Mary Powell passed, and the large swells that were preduced by her swaysed the smokesisck so much that she struck against the schooner with such force that it broke one chain, and one of the eyes pulled out of the stack and it fell; the chains now lying on the deck are the ones used in fastening the stack.

Luther C. Baker, being sworn, says—I am brother to the deceased, Zeno C. Baker, and reside at South Dartmouth, Mass.; I am engaged in beating, and am attached to the schooner haria, of New York; my brother was table to the schooner haria, of New York; my brother was table eaptain of the same beat and lived in the same place eaptain of the same beat and lived in the same place in a street, taking in cats for the government; by saide us lay the revenue cutter, unfaished; men were at work on her machinery; they had guys attached to 'ne smoke-pipe, but they were not "tant;' there were no sufficient supports to it whatever; this afternoon, before the accident, I looked at this smokestack and saw it unsupported, and thought it not save, for a steamboat passed and the waves seemed to rock it in such a manner that it thought it would tip over; this was about half an hour before it fell; a steamboat—the Mary Powell—soon came along; I was standing amidship, and fet the boat rolling, and noticed the smokestack on the cutter swaying to and feo so hally that I sang out to the deceased and others to look out, but immediately it fell onto our boat and crushed the document failing of the smokestack on the cutter swaying to and feo so baily that I sang out to the deceased and others to look out, but immediately it fell onto our boat and crushed the down as sits or eight feet. Several machinists were examined by the Coroner, a

The Acceptance by Generals Fremont and Cochrane of the Cleveland Nominations.

THE BALTIMORE CONVENTION.

The Correspondence of the Cleveland Convention Nominees.

LETTER OF THE COMMITTEE TENDERING THE NOMINATION FOR THE PRESIDENCY TO GEN. PREMONT. New York, June 3, 1864. GENERAL-A convention of the people, sitting at the city of Cleveland, in the State of Ohio, on the 31st day of

May, 1864, have nominated you unanimously and by acclamation as a candidate for President of the United States. The Convention have appointed us their committee, with instructions to communicate to you the result of their deliberations and to ask your acceptance of the

In discharging this duty the committee need hardly inform you, General, that the convention which has thus put you in commation for the office of President repretice as well as in theory, to the fundamental dectrine of its founders—that all men have the inalienable right to life, iberty and the pursuit of happiness, and that slavery and cast are incompatible with its enjoyment, and ought

The Convention, true to its faith in the common brotherhood or man and of government by all the people for all the people, adopted a series of resolutions, which the committee submit for your consideration, going in some ense to express the views which they hold in unison

committee submit for your consideration, going in some sense to express the views which they hold in unison with those of the radical democracy of the nation upon some of the main issues to be tried before the people at the coming Presidential election.

That they do not cover specifically every point of the political faith of the radical democracy of the country, or do not define perhaps as sharply as they might have been made to do the radical views of the Convention upon the subjects presented, is, after all, of little importance, for the reason that the illustrious nominee of the Convention for President is the living embodiment of all the principles of government and civil and military administration which has called into being the political organization which has called into being the political organization that has just made you, General, its standard bearer.

Your own high character for fidelity to the equal rights of all the people, and the signal proofs you have given to the world of the possession of the statesmaship and wisdom necessary to govern well and justly, and of the generalship so sorely needed to earry the war to a quick and triumphant issue, are a better guarantee that the principles you represent will not be betrayed, should the nation elevate you to its Chief Magistracy, than any written profession of political faith, however cunningly deawn and gravely accepted; with intent to be broken.

But the Convention, in what they have done, have substantially covered the whole ground of the political faith of the radical democracy, in asserting the necessity for re-establishing the supremacy of the federal Union, for the faithful execution of the laws of the United States for hamitaining the liberties of person, speech and presidence and securing to all men absolute equality before the law, for integrity and economy in the administration of the national government for upholding the right of asylum except for crime and offences against is ternational law; for the violication of the Morroe decirie right of asylum except for crime and eliences against in ternational law; for the vindication of the Monroe dectrine by declaring anew the determination of the Monroe dectrine by declaring anew the determination of the American people not to telerate the setting up of any anti-republican government on this continent by any foreign Power; for insisting upon applying the "one term" principle to the office of Fresident, and amending the censtitution so as to provide for the electron of that officer by a direct vote of the whole people; for restricting the power of reconstructing rebellious States to the people through their representatives in Congress; and for confiscating the lands of rebels and distributing them amongst the solidiers and actual scitters.

What these principles would mean is practice the Convention clearly declared, General, when they put you upon them as their candidate for President; for they knew and the country knows that you will, if elected, faithfully carry them out to all their logical consequences without fear or favor, and give the country an administration of public affairs that will command the affections of the whole people and restors it to its former high place in the scale of nations.

Ferhaps we may best illustrate the temper of the Convention by referring you to the letter of Mr. Wendell Philips, the reading of which was ordered and received with a storm of applause. We feel authorized to declare it as our opinion, that had it been offered as a platform of the principles of government and administration, it would have been adopted with the same tumultuces applauses as that which healed your nomination. Its masterial of its avisations and affragrees for continued

plause as that which bailed your nomination. Its maslerly exposition of the needs of the country in this
dark crisis of its existence and struggles for continued
life, is a titting commentary upon the purposes of the
Convention, and we commend it to your consideration as
a part of their deliberations.

And now. General, having discharged our duty imposed on us by the Convention we trust you will favor as
with an early reply, signifying your acceptance of the
nomination, in order that the radical democracy of the
nation, whose hearts have already been thrilled with joy
at the tidings that their heroic leader in the campaign of
1856 has been summened to the field again, may hear his
clarion voice rallying them to victory and the galvation
of the republic. of the republic.

We are, General, very respectfully, your friends and servants.

WORTHINGTON G. SNETHEN.

of Maryland, Chairman. CASPAR BUT, Of Blinois,
CHARLES E. MOSS, Of Missouri,
N. P. SAWYER, Of Pennsylvania.
To Major General John C. Fermony, New York.

GENERAL PREMONT'S LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE. the honor to receive from you, on the part of the repre sentatives of the people astembled at Cleveland on the Slat of May, I desire to express my thanks for the confidence which led them to offer me the honorable and difficult position of their candidate in the approaching Very honorable, because in offering it to me you get in

the name of a great number of citizens who seek above all things the good of their country, and who have sort of selfish duterest la view. Very difficult, because in accepting the candidacy you propose to me I am exposed to the reproach of creating a schism in the party with which I have been identified.

Had Mr. Lincoln remained faithful to the principles h

was elected to defend, no sebism could have been created and no contest could have been possible. This is not an have candidates, and not merely, as usual, for the cho among them. Now, for the first time since '76, the que tion of constitutional liberty has been brought directly before the people for their serious consideration ar vote. The ordinary rights accured under the constitution and the laws of the country have been violated, and ac traordinary powers have been usurped by the Execution

traordinary powers have been usurped by the Executive. It is directly before the propis now to say whether of not the propises established by the Revolution are worth maintaining.

If, as we have been taught to believe, these guarantees for liberty which made the distinctive value and gory of our country, are in truth inviolably sacred, then here must be a protest against the arbitrary violation which had not done the excuse of necessary. The schism is made by those who force the choice between a hammful silence or a protest against wrong. In what among its objects to arouse the attention of the people to such facts, and to bring them to really a made of the propise of such a standard facts, and to bring them to really the propise of the country in the name of liberty, we have really parted with it at home.

rating Southern soil with it best blood of the country in the name of liberty, we have really parted with it at home.

Toda, we have in the country the abuses of a military dictation, without its unity of action and vigor of execution. An administration marked at home by disregard of constitutional rights, by its violations of personal liberty and the liberty of the press, and, as a crowning aname, by its abandonment of the right of saylum, a right especially dear to all free nations abroad. Its course has been characterized by a feeblepars and want of principle which has misled European Powers and drives them to a belief that only commocial interests and personal aims are concerned, and that no great principles are invelved to the issue. The admirable conduct of the people, their resduess to make every sarring demanded of them, their forbearance and allence under the suspension of everything that could be suspended, their many acts of hereium and zacrifices were all rendered fruitless by the incapacity, et to speak more exactly, by the personal ends for which the war was manged. This incapacity and relighness naturally produced such results as led the European Powers, and legically conduction that the North, with its greatly superior population, its immense resources and its credit, will never be able to recover the South. Sympathics which should have been with us from the outset of the war were turned against us, and in this way the administration has done the country a double wrong abroad. It created hestility, or at boat indifference, among those who would have been its friends if the real interests of the people qualified and convention was a protest.

The principles which form the basic of its platform have my unqualified and certail approbation, but I contained the platform have my unqualified and certail approbation.

Against this disserted and condition of analys the Cieve land Convention was a protest.

The principles which form the basis of its platform have my unqualified and cordial approbation; but I cannot so heartily concern mail the measures which you pronose I do not believe that congration extended to the congration extends to the congration of the cong

THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN

destroyed in the country, and it needs only your proposed amendment of the constitution to make its extinction complete.

With this extinction of slavery the party divisions created by it have also disappeared. And if in the history of the country there has ever been a time when the American people, without regard to one or another of the political divisions, were called upon to give solemnly their voice in a matter which involved the safety of the United States, it is assuredly the present time.

If the Convention at Baltimore will nominate any man whose past life justilion a well grounded connidence in his fidelity to our cordial principles, there is no reason why there should be any division among the really participle men of the country. To any such I shall be most happy to give a cordial and active support.

My own decided preference is to aid in this way, and not to be myself a candidate. But if Mr. Lincoin should be renominated, as I believe it would be fatal to the country to endorse a policy and renew a power which has cost us the lives of thousands of men, and needlessly put the country on the road to bankruptoy, there will remain no alternative but to organize against him every element of consecutions opposition, with the view to prevent the misfortune of his re-election.

In this contingeony I accept the nomination at Cleveland, and, as a preliminary step, I have resigned my commission in the army. This was a sacridee it gave me pain to make. But I had for a long time fruitlessly endeavored to obtain service. I make this secritice now only to regain liberty of speech and to leave nothing in the way of discharging to my utmost ability the task you have set for me.

With my carnest and sincere thanks for your expressions of confidence and regard, and for the many honorable terms in which you acquaint me with the actions of tho committee, I am, gentlemen, very respectfully and truly yours.

New Your, June 4, 1864.

New Your, June 4, 1864.

the committee, 1 am, general J. C. FREMONT. Iruly yours,
New York, June 4, 1864.
To Messrs Wouldington G. Snethern of Maryland; Edward Gingert, of New York, Caspar Butz, of Illinois Chas. E. Moss, of Missouri; N. P. Sawyer, of Pennsyl yania, a committee, &c.

THE TENDER OF THE NOMINATION FOR THE VICE PRESIDENCY TO GENERAL COCHRANE. Naw York, June 3, 1864.

GENERAL-The Convention sitting at Cleveland, on the 31st ultime, having unanimously nominated you as the candidate of the radical democracy for the Vice Presidency of the United States, on the ticket with John C Fremont, as their candidate for President, have deputed us as their committee to communicate to you the result of their deliberations, and to ask of you the accept-We need not tell you, General, of the radical character

of that Convention, for you were its worthy presiding officer; nor need we refer particularly to the resolution organization, which the necessities of the times have called into being. You know them all; and your out

spoken endorsement of the positions taken by the Convention, as well as your ancient love of freedom, through a long career of public usefulness, won for you that confidence of the Convention which resulted in selecting you as a candidate for the high office of Vice President.

The war, General, has swept away all old party ties, and he who is wise enough to appreciate this fact and range himself on the side of his imperilled country deserves the confidence of all patriots. Among the thousands of democrate who have thus shown their wisdem no man of your ancient political faith in the nation has taken a higher or nebler stand than yourself, and to this fact the Convention was keenig alive.

When the war broke out you took the field against the common enemy, and led our brave soldiers to battle on many a hard fought field, in which you showed yourself the true soldier. And when it was the fashion of the government to respect the rights of the rebols to their slaves, and thus to reinforce them to that extent, you boddly advocated in camp the necessity of depriving the rebellion of the immense resources which slavery conferred upon it by its destruction.

Your fellow citizens of New York, General, withuot respect to party, generously remembered your
dovotion to the cause of the country and humanity, and at the last State election declared their
considence in you by choosing you to one of the
highest offices in their gift. With this record, and
with your fearless advocacy of the principles of the
radical democracy before them, the Convention did not
hestiate but with one accord, called upon you to complete the ticket bearing upon it the name of the illustrious Fremont.

In conclusion, General, the committee hope you will
favor them with your early reply, accepting the nomination, in order that the radical democracy may fling to the
breeze at once the invincible flag of Freedom, Union and
independence, and move upon the enemy's works without
delay. We are, General, respectively your friends and
servants.

WORTHINGTON G. SNETHEN.

WORTHINGTON G. SNETHEN. EDWARD GILBERT, of New York, GENERAL COCHRANE'S REPLY.

NEW YORK, June 4, 1864 GENTLEVEN-I have received your note informing me officially of my nomination by the radical democracy at Cleveland, on the 31st ult., as their candidate for Vice resident of the United States, on the ticket with John C. remont as their candidate fer President.

performed what you are pleased to represent as person ally meritorious, and to regret the physical disability which alone withdrew me from the immediate scene of

the Convention where, by its twelfth resolution, the question of reconstruction is referred to the constitutions action of the people, it wisely committed to them ar issue peculiarly within the province of the future, and not yet sufficiently omerged from war to warrant positive

not yet sufficiently emerged from war to warrant positive opinion.

While I have ever supposed confiscation and loss of the property of an enemy in arms to be a laudable exercise of an established and essential rule of civilized war, I am pleased to observe that the Convention when asserting the justice of the principle intended to remit its exercise to the discretion of the people, hereafter manifested through their representatives in Congress when considering the paramount question of reconstruction. It was lodicious, For indeed, so blended must be the various fields fielded—sequestration, confiscation, military absorption and occupation—that shall hereafter co-operate to evolve order from confusion and to restore the government, that it is difficult, if not impossible, now, when afterning the principle, to provide for its application.

I have the honor centiemen to accept the nomination for vice President of the United States which you have tendered to me under the direction of the Convention. I am, very respectually, yours,

JOHN COCHRANE, To Workington G. Shethen, of Mayland, Edward Gilbert, of New York; Caspar Burz, of Illinois; Charles E. Mose, of Missouri; N. P. Sawyer, of Pennsylvania, committee, &c.

## THE BALTIMORE CONVENTION.

Our Special Baltimore Despatch. LEAGUE THE CANDIDATES FOR THE VIOR PRESI DENTIAL NOMINATION—CAUCUSES OF THE DEGATES—THE CROWDS OF VISITORS, ETC., ETC. BALTIMOUR, Jone 5, 1864.

There was a rush of delegates from Washington to Bal timere this afterneon. Quite a negaber still remain a the national capital, and will be over in the morning Many of them, now that they are out of Washington state that they called on Mr. Lincoln for the purpose of a candid talk with him about the affairs of the country. and could get nothing out of him but puns on their names and smotty stories It is evident that the President aid not desire to commit himself. The Convention nere to morrow is simply the annua

gathering of the National Council of the Loyal League and not a Chase Convention, as supposed. It will be a secret affair. It will make no nomination; but simply mark out work for the campaign and perfect the Loyal Long so organization. There appears to be a strong feeling here for Raymond

It looks very much as though it would be either Ray mond, Dennison, of Ohio, or Foote, of Vermont.

There is an impression smong the Pennsylvania delegation that both Lincoln and Hamlin will be nominated by acclamation. The West, however, are strong for Dickinson, and in the event of a new deal for Vice Presidest, the Pennsylvania delegation will present Cameron's draw. He is anxious to go back to the Senate. Nothing has transpired that enables me to judge as to

the disposition to be made of the contesting delegation from Missouri, por as to the admittance or rejection of the delegates from the Southern States. Both of those

property of all rebels is practicable, and if it were so, I do not think it a measure of sound policy. It is, in fact, a question belonging to the people themselves to decide, and is a proper occasion for the exercise of their original and sovereign authority. As a war measure, in the beginning of a revoit which might be quelled by prompt soverity, I understand the policy of confiscation, but not as a final measure of reconstruction after the suppression of an insurrection.

The object of the war is to make permanently secure the peace and happiness of the whole country, and there was but a single olement in the way of its attainment. This element of slavery may be considered practically destroyed in the country, and it needs only your proposed ameadment of the constitution to make it extinction.

The object of the whole country, and there was but a single olement in the way of its attainment. This element of slavery may be considered practically destroyed in the country, and it needs only your proposed ameadment of the constitution to make it extinction that they have tried Lincoln and that he has failed, and they now want some one clse. It is doubtful if this they now want some one else. It is doubtful if this

> The Ohio, Pennsylvania and Illinois delegations are holding forth at Barnom's Hotel; New York, and three or four others are at the Euts v. Most of them have notices posted for a caucus of their delegations to-morrow

move will gather strength enough to have any effect here.

The kotels are all crowded, and there is a prospect o an enormous gathering here from all quarters of the country. The political cauldron is boiling. The mou tain is in labor, and to predict now that it will being forth anything but A. Lincoln would be considered bere just now as evidence of insanity. We shall soon see what events and circumstances will turn up. If there was one bold man of great popularity and towering intellect to step in, stem the tide and come out against Lincoln, his nomination could be prevented. Oh, for one hour of a Webster or Clay.

Among the recent arrivals are the Rev. Dr. Breckin-ridge, of Kentucky, and Morton McMichael, of Philadelphia.

Our Special Washington Despatch.
THE FIGURING AND MANGUVEING OF THE FRESIDENT-MAKERS AT THE CAPITAL—THE LINCOLN
AND ANTI-LINCOLN FRELING—THE CONTEST FOR CHAIRMANSHIP OF THE CONVENTION—NAMES PRO-POSED FOR THE VICE-PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATION

Nearly one-half of the delegates to the Baltimore Con-vention are in Washington. The management and organization of the Convention are the only subjects talked of. There appears to be a sort of mystery in re gard to the so-called Chase Convention, called for to asked everywhere. They have hired a ball, and have offered it to the Republican National Committee to hold the main Convention in on Tuesday; but it was declined. Nothing definite is known in politi-cal circles here what this 6th of June party will do. It is evident that the friends of Mr. Lin colu will not have easy sailing in the Convention on the 7th. Several storms are brewing, and, although it now looks as if, as in fact nine tenths of the delegate say, that Lincoln will be nominated, yet men high i tion assert that they should not be surprised if he was set saide. It is claimed, and in fact asserted by delegation, also of those from four or five other promi-nent States, will not vote for Lincoln in November if is an entering wedge, and it is impossible to tell what will grow out of it. The charge that a portion of the delegates occupy that position is openly made, and the names of many of them given. Thus far it has not been

The question of admitting the delegates from the Southern States promises to be a troublesome one Many of these are only Northern men and hangers on to the army. As a matter of course, if the Lincolnites have everything their own way they will be admitted.

Next come the two sets of delegates from Missourithe Blair delegates and those elected by the recent Conven-Blair, Seward & Co. strength in the Convention. If they have a majority the Blair delegations will be admitted and the others ruled out. If not, the reverse. The fact that the anti-Blair set are instructed to insist upon the one term principle will be usediby the Liucolnites against them. They are fearful that they will bolt Lincoln's nomination. On the other hand, prominent politicians from Pennsylvania assert that if the events of the Convention prove that Lincoln is identified and run by the Blairs, it will drive thousands in that State over to Fre mont. There is thus a dilemma either way the Missouri It was rumored this morning that Henry J. Raymond

had been agreed upon as temporary Chairman. This caused great excitement and threats of a row and smash up generally. Since that the name of Rev. Dr. Breckin, ridge, of Kentucky, is spoken of, and it is understood that the President favors his selection. His name will

that the President favors his selection. His name will harmonize the factions. For pormanent President the names of Raymond, of New York, Cameron and Grow, of Pennsylvania, Senator Foot, of Vermont, and exgovernor Dennison, of Ohio, are spoken of.

Andrew Johnson is urged strongly by Scoretary Seward and others as the nomince for Vice President. Several of the Western delegation who are instructed for him state that they will give him a complimentary vote and then go for some one from New York. In fact, several of the leaders in the Western delegations met in caucus yesterday and decided to go for a New York man. Dickinson was their choice. It is evident that Hamlin will be thrown. If so, it will open up a fight in Maine between him and Senator Fessenden. The names of Dix, Hickinson, Tremain and Morgan'are all spoken of for Vice President. If the New York delegation agree among themselves upon a candidate for thin position he will be nominated. The desire on the part of the Western delegates is to sominate a man of democratic antecedents, so as to hold that element for Lincoln. It will not be all harmony at Baltimore.

Delegates to Bultimore in this City The following delegates and alternates from Connection to the Baltimore Union Convention are stopping at the

E. S. Cleveland, J. H. Almy. A B. Calef, John Tracy, H. H. Starkwearter. The Massachusetts delegates to the Baltimore Conver

tion also passed through this city yesterday. The New Jersey Delegation to Balti-

TRENTON, N. J., June 5, 1864. Denning Duer, of the National Republican Committee has engaged rooms at the Entaw House for the New Jersey delegation to Baltimore. How. William L. Dayton Hop. James M. Scovel and ex-Governor Wm. A. Newel are urged by this State for the Vice Presidency.

Police Intelligence. ATTEMET TO MURDER ANOTHER POLICE OFFICER— HE IS DANGER USLY BEATEN BY RUFFIANS—THREE OF THE ALLEGED ASSAILANTS ARRESTED.

A gang of ruffians and outlaws entered a drinking place in avenue C, near Tenth street, on Saturday evening, and, after imbibing freely, commenced quarreling among themselves. The keeper of the place sent out for help and officer Beam, of the Eleventh precinct, was soon on and officer Beam, of the Eleventh precinct, was seen on the spot, and attempted to arrest the parties thus engaged in disturbing the public peace and endingering life. The villeips then turned upon the officer and beat and kicked him about the head and body in a terrible manner. Thes soized decanters from the bar and attempted to break them over the efficer's head. One of the assailants, named Thomas Maloy, drew a knife and attempted to stab Mr. Beam, but the timely assivate other officers prevented the would-be mindered from accomplishing his purpose. The police arrested three brothers, named James, Edward and Thomas Maloy, charged with being the ringleaders in the riotous assault. They were taken before Justice Shaudley, who discharged James but held Thomas and Edward in 2007 ball each to answer, The officer is confined to his room from the effects of the injuries received. GROSS OUTRAGE BY A FOLICEMAN-HE SHOOTS

The particulars of a gross outrage upon a citizen by an officer of the Thirty-first precinct reached police beau quarters yesterday morning, and an order was immediately issued suspending blin from duty till an investi gation shall be instituted. Officer David B. Stevenson, of gation shall be instituted. Officer David B. Stevenson, of the Thirty-first procinct, it appears, entered the lager beer saloun of Otto Bittner, corner of Broadway and Seventieth street, on Saturday afternoon, and after imbining freely of lager, proceeded to his residence. Subsequently missing his pocketbook, Stevenson returned to the saloun of Bittner and charged him with stoling his money. Mr. Bittner indignantly denied the charge, and to altereation cougant between them, during which, it is alleged. Shyouson struck Eittner everal violent blows. While being associated the

### IMPORTANT RUMOR.

Charleston Said to be Undefended by a Rebel Force.

Secessionville, the Key to It, Beported in Possession of the Union Proops.

WASHINGTON, June 5, 1864.

It is rumored here that a few days ago General. Butlet aptured a letter containing the information that only one regiment of rebel goldiers had been left at Charles ton, and that the Yankees, if they should come, could walk in almost without opposition, and that day before yesterday a rebel major had been captured by General Butler's forces, who stated that Secessionville was occu pied by the Yankees. Secessionville is regarded as the key to Charleston, and its possession would enable General Foster to march upon the latter without encountering

FORTRESS MONROW, June 4, 1864

A rebel major came into General Butler's lines at Bermuda Hundred yesterday, who says that the Union forces are at Secessionville and threatening Charleston The commander has telegraphed the rebel authorities for reinforcements, saying that unless he receives them immediately Charleston is lost.

#### NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, June 5, 1864. THE SEVENTY-FIVE MILLION LOAN.

dvertisement of the \$75,000,000 loan. Offers are to be received till noon of Wednesday, the 15th inst. Each offer multiple of one hundred dollars, and state the sum, including the premium offered for each one hundred do ars in bends, or for fifty when the offer is for no more than fifty two per cent of the principal, excluding premium, antee for the payment of subscriptions if accepted,

THE INCREASED EXPENSES OF THE GOVERNMENT— SECRETARY CHASE'S FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS. Owing to the largely increased expenses of the government, officially announced by Mr. Chase in his proposals for the new loan, it is estimated that four millions a day will hardly be sufficient to meet the accumulating requisitions upon the Treasury. The causes of this great in crease of expenditures are apparent. The total number of men called out for the army under the various proclapations up to this time is two millions one hundred and thirty-nine thousand. Added to this source of expense is the nayy, including five hundred and eighty-eight vessels and forty-four thousand seamen. The loans and liabili-ties authorized by acts of Congress, which are now nearly all exhausted, amount to two thousand seven hundred and seventy-four millions nine hundred and twelve thousand eight hundred and eighteen dollars. During the years 1862 and 1863 the expenses of the government did not exceed two millions per day; but they have now been run up to four millions daily by the increase of prices, as well as of the army and navy and interest on the public debt. It is thus found that the receipts from revenue, internal tax and subscription to the ten-forty bonds are inadequate to the daily requirements of the Treasury. Unless the loans fail the Secretary will not probably resort to the further issue of non-interest beer

he is still obliged to continue thelissue c six per cent legal tenders, now being ; substituted. It is not believed that thes terially inflats prices. They will ner large part of our currency until about a est shall have accrued, when it is exp

pounding interest they will be retired It is yet to be agcertained whether this process of againg to the public debt will avoid a further inflation of the currency. It is not deemed expedient to create a stringent money market, as that would unavoidably keep these notes affoat much longer than an easy one. The five per cents, with from three to six months' interest accrued, are now paid to the army, and circulate as rency as freely as the ordinary legal tenders.

ALL THE APPROPRIATION BILLS REPORTED. The Committee of Ways and Means have now reported all the general appropriation bills. The last one provides Lighthouse establishments. Among the items in this bill is one of \$200 000 to Dr. Morton, of Hoston, for the in response to memorials from medical associations, colleges, scientific societies, hospitals, surgeods, wounded PRESIDENT LINCOLN AND THE BALTIMORE CONVES

There has been an immense deal of caucussing here to-day among the delegates the Baltimore Convention. Mr. Lincoln has been kept busy consulting with the leading wirepullers. The organization of the Convention and the choice of the candidate for the Vice Presidency are will be definitely decided here to-morrow, so that the Convention will have nothing to do except to ratify the programme thus agreed upon. LARGE NUMBER OF DESERTERS RETURNED TO THE

REGIMENTS.

During the last month over a thousand men arrested as deserters have been sent to the front, baving expressed a desire to rejoin their regiments. A large number of these had overstayed the time allowed by their furloughs, and were arrested on the way back. In all such cases the charge of desertion is instantly removed upon the facts being reported to General Augur. ENGINEERS WANTED FOR THE NAVY.

The Navy Department is in want of active engineers.
Applicants must have seen eight years of sea service and DAILY LINE OF STEAMERS TO WHITE HOUSE.

A daily line of fast government steamers between this city and White House, on the Pamunkey, has been cetablished, making the trip in about twenty hours. They are to carry officers and soldiers and light stores to white House, and bring back wounded.

Return Home of the Second New Jersey NEWARK, June 5, 1864

The Second New Jersey regiment arrived here at four o'clock P. M., their three years' term of service having expired. They were received by crowds of citizens. Mayor Runyou delivered a patriotic speech, which was handsomely responded to by Colonel Buck, who stated that the thinned ranks of his regiment, which were reduced from over one thousand men to less than three handred, testified to their patriotism and bravery, and that the so-called sacred soil of Virginia was now in reality rendered doubly sacred as the grave of patriots and heroes of the republic. The Common Council and various organizations intended to receive the regiment, but failed to turn out. No particular reason is known, as the time of the regiment's departure from Camden, and when expected here, was announced in the newspapers.

Sinking OF THE STAMFORD.

The steamboat Stamford, Captain Waterbury, while on her regular trip from this city to Stamford, Conn., on Saturday afternoon, when passing through the upper part of Hurlgate, near Flushing Bay, there being a strong obb tide at the time, struck a reef, near Wookey's Point, and sustained such injury as to cause her to sink twenty minutes after the accident occurred. The beat was out of the regular channel at the time, to avoid a sunten respel, which at low water obstructs the prince of vossels at that dangerous point of the river. The captain attempted to run for assore, and succeeded in getting into short water, which resulted in the safety of the passengers and freight. Some of the passengers were landed on Woolsey's dock, and watted to Astoria and took the Harlem steamer. The remainder of them were nately transferred to a propeller which was passing down the river and landed at Yorkville and Harlem, where many of them took passenge by railroad and proceeded on them purercy. The water being very low at the time, the propeller which was all safely transferred to a sleep. The only loss suntained is the damage to the vegsal, which is cash to be fully passend. twenty minutes after the accident occurred. The bo